

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George H. Tschick, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1903, was as follows:

1.	30,000	17.	30,070
2.	30,070	18.	30,070
3.	30,070	19.	30,070
4.	30,070	20.	30,070
5.	30,070	21.	30,070
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14.	30,070	30.	30,070
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26.	30,070	42.	30,070
27.	30,070	43.	30,070
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29.	30,070	45.	30,070
30.	30,070	46.	30,070
31.	30,070	47.	30,070
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34.	30,070	50.	30,070
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42.	30,070	58.	30,070
43.	30,070	59.	30,070
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62.	30,070	78.	30,070
63.	30,070	79.	30,070
64.	30,070	80.	30,070
65.	30,070	81.	30,070
66.	30,070	82.	30,070
67.	30,070	83.	30,070
68.	30,070	84.	30,070
69.	30,070	85.	30,070
70.	30,070	86.	30,070
71.	30,070	87.	30,070
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73.	30,070	89.	30,070
74.	30,070	90.	30,070
75.	30,070	91.	30,070
76.	30,070	92.	30,070
77.	30,070	93.	30,070
78.	30,070	94.	30,070
79.	30,070	95.	30,070
80.	30,070	96.	30,070
81.	30,070	97.	30,070
82.	30,070	98.	30,070
83.	30,070	99.	30,070
84.	30,070	100.	30,070

Net total sales, \$102,204.
Net average sales, \$30,070.
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 5th day of June, A. D. 1903.
M. B. HUNTER,
Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Thanksgiving day ought to follow right on the heels of the glorious Fourth.

The national holiday and the national game go together. So say the score tables.

More popular as a vehicle in Nebraska just now than the automobile—the cultivator.

Tom Johnson's presidential boomlet may now be expected to show another sproutlet.

Powder trust promoters have evidently been waiting until after the Fourth to proceed to perfect their organization.

Grover Cleveland says he still puts hope in Taumanny. That's what few people who know the Tammany tiger's ways will do.

No American feels any difference in these days at celebrating the Fourth in good old-fashioned style, no matter in what corner of the globe he may happen to be sojourning.

The glorious Fourth is over. Now, let us bind up the wounds of the patriotic young Americans who have celebrated not wisely but too well.

J. Pierpont Morgan is much more economical on cable tolls than was Charles M. Schwab when the latter was skating through the Europe on a health-restoring quest.

Both political parties in Iowa have drawn their platforms along national issues, although no national issue is directly involved in the contest. It will be a national campaign year every year in Iowa pretty soon.

The relations between Russia and the United States may be strained and may remain strained for some time, but they are not likely to be severed. The Russian bear is not in a frame of mind to venture upon a trial of strength with the American eagle.

The debate in the British Commons over the Irish land bill is described by the reporters as a political love feast, but the time when the English and the Irish will hug each other in fraternal embrace wherever they meet is still in the sweet by and bye.

By the report of the statistician of the Interstate Commerce commission it appears that the dividends of American railroads which in 1897 aggregated some \$37,000,000, had reached \$183,301,000 in 1902, or more than doubled in five years. This is the story of national prosperity in a nutshell.

The Chicago Record-Herald is anxious to know who can remember the name of the gentleman who earned immortality by reading the Declaration of Independence in the Kansas City convention. Possibly the desired information can be procured from the late standard bearer who has just celebrated that immortal anniversary.

There is no immediate or remote danger of the wiping out of the rural delivery of mail in this section of the country as a result of Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's recent order. It does not stand to reason that General Bristow would want to abolish or abandon rural mail delivery. The probabilities are that his order will be modified to meet existing conditions.

THE TREND TOWARD ARBITRATION.

Out of the divergent results of the numerous recent conflicts between labor and capital, which have been aptly designated "the industrial unrest," certain definite progress toward more stable conditions can already be seen. All these steps seem to tend in the direction of arbitration as the remedy for labor troubles, and in its more general if not universal acceptance as the only alternative to protracted and costly industrial warfare. The more far-sighted leaders on both sides of the controversy have foreseen this outcome and have been doing and are still doing all in their power to promote that end. This is true more particularly of the conservative newspaper press which, like The Bee, has from the first been advising mutual concession and conciliation through the mediation of arbitration boards made up of men with no direct personal interest in the dispute submitted to them. The arbitration advocates naturally drew upon themselves the fire of the extremists of both the unions and the employers' associations, but in the industrial field, as elsewhere, conservatism is sure to win out.

The trend toward arbitration is unmistakable. A characteristic example of the common ground which may be occupied comes from Washington, where the differences in the building trades are to be adjusted under an agreement by which all grievances, no matter what they may refer to, arising between employer and employee in the building trades will be submitted to a board of arbitration without interruption of building operations during the dispute or controversy. The agreement subscribed to provides that "this board shall consist of ten members, equally divided between the associations represented. The members of the board shall be elected annually by their respective associations at their regular meetings for the election of officers. Whenever any matter is referred to the board, before consideration the case, it (the board) shall agree upon an umpire, and the umpire thus chosen must not be connected with the building trades. He may act as presiding officer and shall have the deciding vote. The duty of this board shall be to consider such matters of mutual interest and concern to employers and workmen as may be regularly referred to it by either of the parties concerned, and to transmit its conclusions thereon to each association concerned for its government. Special meetings shall be held when either of the parties desires to submit any question to the board for settlement. A majority vote shall decide all questions, and three members of the board representing each party shall constitute a quorum. In no case shall any matter be considered with an unequal representation." As a matter of further detail no member of the arbitration board directly interested in the matter under consideration is eligible to serve on that particular case, and his place is temporarily taken by a substitute appointed by the president of the association he represents.

The substantial points in this arrangement are the same as those under negotiation in the building trades in New York City, where they seem about to be accepted. They are applicable to all localities and can be readily adapted to all cities throughout the country. The most active agent in procuring the agreement in Washington was Samuel Gompers, who had also presented a similar proposition quite recently for mediation between Chicago strikers and their employers. As everyone who has studied the labor problem knows, it requires only a few successful experiments under such an arbitration scheme to pave the way for the adoption of the plan generally, and if it succeeds, as it seems sure to do in settling the ugly strikes in several big cities like Washington and New York, permanent arbitration boards will become an established part of the machinery that governs the relations between labor and capital in this country, in which the constituent elements will be neither the individual wage worker nor the individual employer, but the trades unions on the one side and the employers' association on the other. When that time comes we will be reasonably free from disastrous strikes and lockouts, at least for trivial causes.

AN AMERICAN ADVANTAGE.

The Europeans who have come to this country to study American conditions have borne testimony to certain phases of our industrial and business life as being superior to anything in the old world and urged their acceptance, generally, by Europeans as essential to progress and a successful competition with this country in the world's markets. It would be very remarkable, of course, if there was not occasionally found among these foreign investigators one who does not regard with favor our industrial methods, but the variety of such only tends to emphasize the opinion of those who see in American ways and practices the very highest attainment of practical skill and judgment at the present time.

The German experts who visited this country for the purpose of studying the production of iron and steel, with a view to determining the relative competitive ability of German and American manufacturers, had little encouragement to offer to their countrymen. While they did find a very great difference in the productive capacity of the American and German workmen, although the difference was in favor of the former, they found in the matter of transportation a very material advantage to the American manufacturer. This is a matter of no small importance and should be of particular interest to those who are urging government ownership of the railroads. Ordinarily it would be supposed that the German railroads, under government control, would be operated more cheaply than are the

RAILROADS IN THIS COUNTRY.

but such is not the fact. The truth is that while the distances which the German transportation lines have to move raw materials to the manufacturing plants are far less than the average distance which such supplies are transported on American lines, yet such materials are transported to the manufacturers so much more cheaply over American transportation lines than the Germans find themselves heavily handicapped in the attempt to produce in competition with the United States, notwithstanding their advantage in cheaper labor.

Referring to this a contemporary remarks that there is a lesson in it for those who are constantly advocating government ownership of transportation lines. "Such ownership has a better opportunity to demonstrate its advantages in the German empire than here. The German government is organized on a military basis. Every employee of the state roads has served his time in the army and comes to his new employment thoroughly disciplined, prepared to obey orders and to perform all of his duties with military exactness. Yet government ownership of railroads in Germany is an admitted failure from the standpoint of improved service or lowered rates. The service given is poorer and the rates which the public is taxed are higher than in the United States." The fact thus presented by the German experts who have visited this country is manifestly of such importance as to be worthy of the thoughtful attention of our people.

VALUE OF PUBLICITY.

The well known corporation lawyer, Mr. James B. Dill, said in a recent address in regard to the New Jersey corporate policy, that "if investors could obtain as much information about the make-up of the company when its securities are placed upon the market as is thrust upon them when a receiver is appointed by the court, a great number of so-called industrial would never see the light of day." He said it was a matter of regret that desirable information in many instances does not come to the investor's knowledge until a receiver is appointed by the court, "or when the management is no longer able to carry the burden of the promoter's credence." He expressed the opinion that we must look for a new system of industrial corporation in the form of national laws which shall exact reasonable publicity in corporate affairs.

It would seem that the new bureau of corporations should provide the information necessary to protect the public against being misled in the matter of investment in the stocks of corporations. It is the duty of that bureau to investigate the organization of all corporations engaged in interstate commerce and the result of such investigation can be made public by authority of the president. There is thus established a means of publicity which, if sustained by the courts, will enable the public to know what corporations are worthy of their confidence and those that are not.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN BUSINESS.

A pertinent contribution to the current discussion on the value of a college education as a preparation for a business career is made by the editor of The Interior, the staid old Presbyterian weekly published in Chicago. The writer not only opposes the contention that the young man who is going into business wastes his time in college and spoils himself for business success, but cites facts elicited by an inquiry pursued on his own account which supports the opposite conclusion.

To learn whether the young men holding important positions in the business world were helped up the ladder by educational training the question was put not to their employers but to the young men themselves. To avoid disturbing influence of those addressed all married men, all money men and all men who enjoyed a "pull" through their parents or relatives were excluded, reducing the number to those who got their positions through their own personal adaptability to the places. To make sure they were strictly business engagements all professional callings were also excluded, as well as occupations requiring technical information that could be secured only in professional schools. Of the men interviewed the occupations are summarized as follows: Commercial travelers 44; bank clerks 30; real estate men 24; municipal employees 33; commercial book-keepers 20; purchasing or distributing agents 18; postoffice employees 14; newspaper men 4; pharmacists 4. In the words of the Interior:

We found in these 200 young men, not one of whom had been thrust into place by influence, not one of whom had bought his position with a salary, that 60 had had a common school training only, 50 had had a high school education, 44 had been to some normal school or business college and 46 were college-bred men trained in our college institutions or state universities.

To give these figures their relative weight reference to public school statistics show that of every 100 boys who have a common school education about 227 get to the high school, 147 reach the normal or business school and but 67 go to college, so that in these places denoting success in the business world are found instead of 4.54 boys with high school education 50 or practically 11 times their quota, and instead of 2.04 boys from normal and business colleges 44 or 15 times their proportion, and instead of 1.34 boys with collegiate training, 46 or nearly 35 times their statistical ratio.

While it is hardly fair to accept such a compilation as conclusive or even as representative of conditions in business circles throughout the country, it nevertheless affords no encouragement to those who are decrying higher education as an obstacle rather than a help to business advancement. In business as elsewhere, there is a constant struggle for the survival of the fittest. The ambitious boy with good mental and physical

EQUIPMENT IS AMBITIOUS TO SECURE AN EDUCATION.

and the same qualities that make him achieve this ambition make for success in his later ambition to rise in his business career. The boy who falls after having the advantage of a college education would certainly fall without it, and the boy who succeeds after going through college is likely to enjoy a larger measure of success.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE MENACING.

The latest advices indicate the possibility of serious trouble between Russia and Great Britain and Japan. The present threatening conditions are not new. On the contrary there has been for at least two years past a state of affairs which has menaced the peace between Russia and Japan and this has been steadily growing in intensity. It is a well known fact that Japan has been persistently opposed to the policy of Russia in Manchuria, on the ground that the Russian aim was not only to secure absolute control of that province, the most valuable in the Chinese empire, but also to make it the base of operations for obtaining a foothold in Korea, which if accomplished would be inimical to Japanese interests and power in that quarter.

The evident designs of Russia, pursued deliberately in spite of all protests, are shown to have but one meaning and that is the absolute control of Manchuria, regardless of what may be the rights of any other country. About a year ago Great Britain and Japan entered into a treaty the purpose of which was to prevent Russia from carrying out a policy that was believed to be contemplated by that power and would be detrimental to the interests of both the contracting nations. That treaty was simply one of warning. It did not commit either power to a hostile attitude, but merely bound them together to resist any policy on the part of Russia antagonistic to their respective rights and interests in that part of Chinese territory now under Russian domination. It is an agreement by which Great Britain and Japan are to act together in opposing the demands of Russia in Manchuria. In the event of war growing out of such opposition each power is bound to assist the other in case of any third party entering the conflict. Thus in a war between Russia and Japan, which is now threatened, according to the latest advices, Great Britain would assist Japan only in case that France, as the ally of Russia, should assist that power.

The latest advices, which appear to be upon the very best authority, have a decidedly menacing aspect and the question that naturally suggests itself is, what interest has the United States in the issue? This country has had a good deal to say in regard to the policy of Russia in Manchuria. It has a very great interest in that rich portion of the Chinese empire and has joined with Japan in asking China to open new trade ports there. We have our most extensive commercial interests in Manchuria and we want to retain them. Russia has given our government assurances that these will not be interfered with. But how much confidence can be given to these assurances?

We do not believe there is any great danger of war between Russia and the powers concerned in Manchuria. In the last extremity we think that Russia will yield whatever those powers demand as essential to their rights and interests. So far as the United States is concerned there is every reason to believe that its rights and interests in China will be respected. But in any event this country will not become involved in any complications that may arise in connection with Russian policy in China. We shall continue to assert what we regard as our rights, guaranteed by treaty, but this will be done independently of any other nation.

Under the new Indiana divorce law, which has just gone into effect, a decree of divorce in Indiana will not be quite as attractive for matrimonial misfits as a decree in South Dakota. An Indiana divorce hereafter will simply mean a legal separation for a limited time, during which the parties must live apart and cannot reunite in marriage. The court retains the power to make and alter awards as to property rights and children; alimony may be allowed and either spouse may convey real estate without the consent of the other. The Indiana experiment in limited divorces will be watched with a great deal of interest by inharmonious households. The new departure in restricted uncoupling was adopted through the influence of several societies of women who have reform proclivities and emotional tendencies, and it may be hoped the practical workings of the reform will not prove disappointing.

It is the essence of nerve, yet not at all surprising, for the telephone company to explain that the cost estimates presented to the legislature were intended for consideration in connection with the regulation of tolls and not to be taken into account in assessment of the property for taxation. This is the same practice pursued by the big railroad tax shirkers, who do not hesitate to put a good, stiff valuation on their property when it is to be turned in on some merger scheme and then list it for taxation at a small fraction of the selling price. The lesser corporations are merely learning from the examples set them by the big railroad companies through their professional salaried officers of the tax-dodging bureau.

The organization of a gas trust through the acquisition and merger of the stocks of rival gas companies will subject San Francisco to the arbitrary exactions of a monopoly that proposes at once to raise the price of gas which under strenuous competition has been ranging from 50 to 70 cents per 1,000 cubic feet to a little over \$1 per 1,000 feet. Whether the consumers of gas in San Francisco will

LAMELY SUBMIT TO A RAISE OF 30 TO 50 PER CENT IN THE PRICE REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

San Francisco has been and is yet a monopoly-ridden town, but it has in the past done some pretty vigorous kicking against monopolistic methods.

Secretary of War Root has directed an inquiry into the army glove contract with E. R. Lyon, who, it is claimed, obtained his supply of gloves of a firm of which Representative Littauer of New York is a member. And that reminds us of the famous Littauer letter that was circulated for political effect in Omaha Commercial club circles last year, in which the congressman from Gloverville explained his refusal to establish a branch glove factory in Omaha on the ground that he could not possibly carry on the glove-making business in a city that showed a disposition to turn down our Dave.

The Fourth of July, 1801, was signified by the completion of the Pacific telegraph and the transmission of the first telegraphic message from Washington to San Francisco. July 4, 1903, has been made memorable by the completion of the Pacific ocean cable and the transmission of the first telegraphic message from New York to Manila. The building of the Pacific telegraph line across the great plains and over the Rockies and the Sierras was regarded in its day as a much greater feat than is the laying of the Pacific cable 6,000 leagues under the sea in our times.

The absence of Governor Yates on his trip to Europe does not seem to have deprived Illinois of its place on the map. The necessity for the governor of a great commonwealth to keep his hand on the throttle is by no means so imperative now as in former years. It is safe to say that Illinois' famous war governor, the father of the present governor, would never have thought it safe to indulge a travel tour that would keep him out of his state several months. Verily, times have changed.

Now that Colonel Bryan is duly installed in his "big new mansion," he will not have to entertain in his barn any more. The "big new mansion," however, would not deter him from moving into the "old white mansion" if he had the chance.

THE TEST OF PATRIOTISM.

Chicago News.
Still, a nation which cheerfully suffers so much in the annual celebration of its national holiday cannot be accused of lacking patriotism.

FINANCIALIZING THAT PAID.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
By the recent refunding and purchase of the interest paid by the government building has been reduced \$2,000,000 a year. The reduction of interest on the national debt has been one of the greatest achievements in the history of finance.

UNIQUE SPIRIT OF LOYALTY.

New York World.
It is not all war in the industrial world. Here are 6,000 employees of the United States Express company volunteering to furnish pieces of skin for the benefit of Assistant General Superintendent Fredericks, who was assailed in the Westfield train wreck. There is still something left of the old human relations between captains and privates of industry.

THE GIRL LEAVING COLLEGE.

Philadelphia Inquirer.
Aim for success. Do not accept a calling which is beyond you. It is better to be a good housekeeper than a poor teacher. It is better to be an expert stenographer than an inferior lawyer. It is better to be an efficient nurse than an inefficient doctor. Perhaps the more ambitious calling will bring a slight notoriety in the beginning, but if a girl wishes to take a worthy place in the world she must not only follow her bent, she must consider whether she has strength for the long race.

POOR LO GETTING GOOD.

Boston Transcript.
It is a cheery, hopeful view that Miss Estelle Reed, superintendent of Indian schools, takes of the future condition of the Indians. And since her opinion is based upon facts which she has been able to gather at first hand the rest of us may take her viewpoint in considering the great question of the "bad Indian." As she says, the chances are that the rest of the world will attain as high a level morally as have the Indians. It isn't likely, however, that the Indians will try to exceed us in "being good" though in view of Prof. James' opinion of the educated class of today, it might come easier to him than he believes possible.

SAVE THE TREES.

Pathetic Appeal to the Patriotism of Literary People.
(Chicago Interior Ocean.)
Much has been charged against the modern novel, but until a person of statistical mind came forward and grasped the subject by the roots its far-reaching evils were unsuspected.

It is well known that books are made of paper, that paper is made of cellulose, and the cellulose comes from the wood. The discovery made by the statistical person has these facts for its basis:

To this is added the fact of nine historical novels with a total sale of 1,600,000 copies. The average weight of each book is calculated at twenty ounces, and 1,600,000 books contain about 2,500,000 pounds of paper.

A manufacturer of paper figures that a good, average spruce tree will yield a little less than half a cord of wood, or 50 pounds of paper. Thus, nine historical novels circulating 1,600,000 copies represent about 4,000 trees.

The cruelty of the book reviewer has often been shown, when, weary of the flood of historical novels, he has advised the author to "take to the woods." He has probably not suspected that his advice has a literal meaning, since the greater scheme and then list it for taxation at a small fraction of the selling price. The lesser corporations are merely learning from the examples set them by the big railroad companies through their professional salaried officers of the tax-dodging bureau.

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SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Chicago Record-Herald: One Chicago preacher thinks the American people laugh too much. This is the worst case of trouble-seeking that we have ever heard of.

New York Tribune: Some of the Episcopal clergy in the diocese of Newark do not take defeat gracefully, to say the least. Having held an election for bishop and been outwitted, they are presented to make it impossible for the bishop-elect to accept the office.

Philadelphia Ledger: That English vicar who makes a practice of breaking up religious meetings had better go home and stay there. The American people have pretty good reasons for not presenting to him a man doesn't like any form of religious worship he is free to stay away from it; and that is all he can safely do.

London Tablet: Last week we